ENJOYING SMALL MEANS. A Cheery Woman Who Made the Most of Everything. The happiest woman that I know has a purse as light as her heart; and yet her pretty toilets, her dainty recherche

little entertainments, her social advan-

tages, are the wonder of her acquaint-

ances. All spirit of envy is exorcised, however, for she never "poses," she assumes nothing, frankly acknowledging her impecuniosity, and is as ready to use her peculiar talents for her friends as for herself.

One day, claiming the privilege of old friendship, I proposed to put her through a catechism, to which she merrily promised to answer as though bound by all the laws of the confessional.

"First," I asked, "how do you contrive to be always well dressed?"

"Waiving the compliment," she replied, "I follow a few simple rules, and have for incentive and inspiration the knowledge that the labor of my own private and particular John is thereby lightened. I had rather hear him say, in his half-proud, half-amused way, 'Well you are a marvellous little woman,' than to have carte-blanche with Worth for the rest of my life. One of my rules is to buy nothing striking, nothing conspicuously fashionable, which saves my being conspicuously un-fashionable a little later. I adhere to black and white as much as possible -black for the street, white for evening wear-for their possibilities of rearrangement are indefinite, and their combination always effective. If I do buy a color, I always select the same shade of that color, so that what is left of the old gown may often be utilized in the new, and any little accessories, such as fan, parasol, etc., will preserve harmonious relations with every change of costume-"

"But," I interrupted, "you wear gowns that are indisputably of French extraction, and of the best houses."

"Just one gown a year from a good 'mantua-maker' is my self-appointed allowance. This I buy late in the season at a reduced price, or it is made for me when the 'rush' is over, and the dressmakers are willing to accept much lower prices in order to keep their work-people employed. As the ealling season does not really begin until January, when the Christmas excitement has subsided, I find my gown ready for social duty as soon as I am. This bulwark of my respectability is proudly worn the first season only when I am en grande tenue. The second season it takes second rank. And in its third year it is my daily companion in all my outings. In its fourth period, denuded of all superfluous ornament, it is 'put by for a rainy dag,' and in its well-preserved old age it makes some humble woman happy, since the 'stitch in time' and conscientious brushing have prevented the worst ravages of time.

Still unsatisfied, I pressed my merry philosopher still further: "All your toilettes are tasteful, and even stylish. Such effects are not produced for nothing, madam."

"If a kind Providence has given taste where He knows that it will be appreciated, so much the better, but the taste is also cultivated by the habit of observation. When I buy my own one gown I see others. At receptions, dinners, etc., I enjoy the toilettes of welldressed women, and though I do not deliberately copy what I see, the general form and style impress me, and when I want a dinner or tea gown, I call upon my memory, and from its pigeon-holes come forth idea in combination that a very modest dress maker can materialize under my direction. I insist upon well-fitting gowns, I try to be neat, and in the matter of boots and gloves I buy the best, finding them cheapest in the end."

"How about summer toilettes?" I inquired, as I found my friend quite ready to be confidential.

"We go to places in the summer that impose no other social obligations than those found in the Book of Hooks. The matter of dress is reduced to almost its simplest conditions; to be covered neatly is all that is required. I ride, row, walk and drive, read, study, play tennis, and teach Sunday-school al fresco to all the children that I can beg, borrow, or steal in the neighborhood."

"That accounts for your bright spirits, good health, and for the fact that you seem to be well informed on so many subjects," I exclaimed, enthusiastically. "You take time to 'read up,' and are never at a loss to have something to say that is worth listening

My friend made me an elaborate courtesy, and protesting my sincerity. I told her that the class of one was dismissed for the day, but that her entertainments were still a mystery which I should ask her to unravel for my illumination another day.

She readily promised to reveal to me all her secrets, and I took my leave .-Harper's Bazar.

A Protection Against Dogs.

A Saratoga county elergyman has discovered a method of protection against the attacks of strange dogs. He was walking a street one day when a large and apparently ferocious canine came toward him growling and showing his teeth and otherwise giving evidence of a disposition to do him bodily harm. All attempts to drive the animal away proved futile. At last a happy idea struck the reverend gentleman and he proceeded to put it into execution. He carried an umbrella, which he opened suddenly in the face of the dog. The belligerent attitude of the dog changed instantly and, putting his tail between his legs he slunk away. Whenever after that the clergyman was compeled to pass that spot and the dog was in evidence, the latter kept at a safe distance and never even so much as barked or growled at the passerby. The clergyman has tried the experiment with many other dogs since that time and reports that it never has failed to put the animals to flight, no matter how ugly they appeared to be. The umbrella defense is certainly worth remembering-if one carries the umbrella.-Albany Express.

-A Proposal.—He-"You are the star of the assembly." She-"You are the first to discover that!" He-"Then grant me a discoverer's privilege of giving you my name!"-Fliegende Blat-

PHILOPENA. We ate two philopenas once, Some little time ago:

One of them was a "Give or Take" And one a "Yes or No." Although she tried to catch me of And either point to gain; She always failed, and I, intewise, My efforts made in vain.

Stung to the quick by this reply,

At length I murmured: "Be my wife," In passioned tones, and low: I thought she more than liked me-but-She promptly answered: "No:"

And my true state to screen, I looked at her indifferently. And muttered: "Philopene. She bit her lip, she seemed so sad, That, strange to say, I then-

Thinking I saw another chance--Offered myself again. She brightened up, and, smiling, said: "I really have been mean:

That other-philopene.'

I'll change my mind and take you; and-



BY A. CONAN BOYLE.

PART II. CHAPTER VII.-CONTINUED.

"That is true," said I. "I have already explained to you that what is out of the common is usually a guide rather than a hindrance. In solving a problem of this sort, the grand thing is to be able to reason backward. That is a very useful accomplishment and a very easy one, but people do not practice it much. In the everyday affairs of life it is more useful to reason forward, and so the other comes to be neglected. thetically for one who can reason analytically."

"I confess," said I, "that I do not quite follow you.

"I hardly expected that you would. people, if you describe a train of events to them, will tell you what the result together in their minds, and argue from them that something will come to pass. There are few people, however, who, if you told them a result, would be able to evolve from their own inner consciousness what the steps were which led up to that result. This power is what I mean when I talk of reasoning backward, or analytically." "I understand," said I.

"Now, this was a case in which you were given the result and had to find everything else for yourself. Now, let me endeavor to show you the different steps in my reasoning. To begin at the beginning: I approached the house, as you know, on foot, and with my mind entirely free from all impressions. I naturally began by examining the roadway, and there, as I have already explained to you, I saw clearly the marks of a cab, which, I ascertained by inquiry, must have been there during the night. I satisfied growler is considerably less wide than a gentleman's brougham.

"This was the first point gained. I then walked slowly down the garden path, which happened to be composed of a clay soil, peculiarly suitable for taking impressions. No doubt it appeared to you to be a mere trampled line of slush, but to my trained eyes meaning. There is no branch of detective science which is so important and so much neglected as the art of tracing footsteps. Happily, I have always laid great stress upon it, and much practice has made it second nature to me. I saw the heavy footmarks of the constables, but I saw also the tracks of the two men who had first passed through the garden. It was easy to tell that they had been before the others, because in places their marks had been entirely obliterated by the others coming upon the top of them. In this way my second link was formed, which told me that the nocturnal visitors were two in number, one remarkable for his height (as I calculated from the length of his stride) and the other fashionably

dressed, to judge from the small and elegant impression left by his boots. "On entering the house this last inference was confirmed. My well-booted man lay before me. The tall one, then, had done the murder, if murder there was. There was no wound upon the dead man's person, but the agitated expression upon his face assured me that he had foreseen his fate before it came upon him. Men who die from heart disease or any sudden natural cause never by any chance exhibit agitation upon their features. Having sniffed the dead man's lips, I detected a slightly sour smell, and I came to the conclusion that he had had poison forced upon him. Again I argued that it had been forced upon him, from the hatred and fear expressed upon his face. By the method of exclusion I had arrived at this result, for no other hypothesis would meet the facts. Do not imagine that it was a very unheard-of idea. The forcible administration of poison is by no means a new thing in criminal annals. The cases of Dolsky, in Odessa, and of Leturier, in Montpelier,

"And now came the great question as to the reason why. Robbery had not been the object of the murder, for nothing was taken. Was it politics, then, or was it a woman? That was the question which confronted me. I was inclined from the first to the latter supposition. Political assassins are only too glad to do their work and to fly. This murder had, on the contrary, been done most deliberately, and the perpetrator had left his tracks all over the room, showing that he had been there all the time. It must have been a private wrong, and not a Ipse domi simul ac nummos contemplar political one, which called for such a methodical revenge. When the inscription was discovered upon the wall I was more inclined than ever to my opinion. The thing was too evidently a blind. When the ring was found, however, it settled the question. Clearly the murderer had used it to remind his victim of some dead or ab- gladly.

will occur at once to any toxicologist.

member, in the negative. "I then proceeded to make a careful examination of the room, which confirmed me in my opinion as to the murderer's height, and furnished me with

the additional detail as to the Trichinopoly eigar and the length of his nails. I had already come to the conclusion, since there were no signs of a struggle, that the blood which covered the floor had burst from the murderer's nose in his excitement. I could perceive that the track of blood coincided with the track of his feet. It is seldom that any man, unless he is very full-blooded, breaks out in this way through emotion, so I hazarded the opinion that the criminal was probably a robust and ruddy-faced man. Events proved that I had judged correctly.

"Having left the house, I proceeded to do what Gregson had neglected. I telegraphed to the head of the police at Cleveland, limiting my inquiry to the circumstances connected with the marriage of Enoch Drebber. The answer was conclusive. It told me that Drebber had already applied for the protection of the law against an old rival in love, named Jefferson Hope, and that this same Hope was at present in Europe. I knew now that I held the clew to the mystery in my hand, and all that remained was to secure the murderer.

"I had already determined in my own mind that the man who had walked into the house with Drebber was none other than the man who had driven the cab. The marks in the road showed me that the horse had wandered on in a way which would have been impossible had there been anyone in charge of it. Where, then, could the driver be, unless he were inside the house? Again, it is absurd to suppose that any sane man would carry out a deliberate crime under the very eyes, as it were, of a third person, who was sure to betray him. Lastly, supposing one man wished to dog another through London, what better means could be adopt than to turn cabdriver? All these considerations led me to the irresistible conclusion that There are fifty who can reason syn- Jefferson Hope was to be found among the jarvers of the metropolis.

"If he had been one there was no reason to believe that he had ceased to be. On the contrary, from his point of view, any sudden change would be Let me see if I can make it clear. Most likely to draw attention to himself. He would probably, for a time at least, continue to perform his duties. There would be. They can put those events was no reason to suppose that he was going under an assumed name. Why should he change his name in a coun-



A RAGGED YOUNGSTER ASKED IF THERE WAS A CABBY THERE CALLED JEFFER-SON HOPE.

myself that it was a cab and not a pri- try where no one knew his original vate carriage by the narrow gauge of one? I therefore organized my streetthe wheels. The ordinary London Arab detective corps, and sent them systematically to every cab proprietor in London until they ferreted out the man that I wanted. How well they succeeded and how quickly I took advantage of it are still fresh in your recollection. The murder of Stangerson was an incident which was entirely unexpected, but which could hardly in any case have been prevented every mark upon its surface had a Through it, as you know, I came into possession of the pills, the existence of which I had already surmised. You see the whole thing is a chain of logical sequences without a break or

"It is wonderful!" I cried. "Your merits should be publicly recognized. You should publish an account of the case. If you won't, I will for you."

"You may do what you like, doctor," he answered. "See here!" he continued, handing a paper over to me; "look at this! look at this!"

It was the Echo for the day, and the paragraph to which he pointed was devoted to the case in question.

"The public," it said, "have lost a sensational treat through the sudden death of the man Hope, who was suspected of the murder of Mr. Enoch Drebber and of Mr. Joseph Stangerson. The details of the case will probably never be known now, though we are informed upon good authority that the crime was the result of an old-standing and romantic feud, in which love and Mormonism bore a part. It seems that both the victims belonged, in their younger days, to the Latter-Day Saints, and Hope, the deceased prisoner, hails also from Salt Lake City. If the case has had no other effect, it at least brings out in the most striking manner the efficiency of our detective police force, and will serve as a lesson to all foreigners that they will do wisely to settle their feuds at home and not to carry them on to British soil. It is an open secret that the credit of this smart capture belongs entirely to the well-known Scotland Yard officials, Messrs. Lestrade and Gregson. The man was apprehended, it appears, in the rooms of a certain Mr. Sherlock Holmes, who has himself, as an amateur, shown some talent in the detective line, and who, with such instructors, may hope in time to attain to some degree of their skill. It is expected that a testimonial of some sort will be presented to the two officers as a fitting recognition of their

"Didn't I tell you so when we started?" cried Sherlock Holmes, with a laugh. "That's the result of all our study in scarlet; to get them a testi-

"Never mind," I answered; "I have all the facts in my journal and the public shall know them. In the meantime you must make yourself contented by the consciousness of success, like the Roman miser-Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo

[THE END.]

Cold Comfort. Unsuccessful Suitor-Am I so very obnoxious to you?

Miss Freezem-N-o; I can imagine clasp my arms about your neck very

There was a young fellow from Me. On whom the girls looked with disde.
To get him a wife He tried all his life, And still has looking in ve. -Truth DESERVING OF PRAISE.

The Good Work Done by the Genuine

The democrats in both houses of congress, with but few exceptions, are | wrested from a protective body. The entitled to credit for doing all that it country concurs in Mr. Wilson's reseemed to them possible to do toward port. The senate has a majority for the fulfillment of the pledges with re- protection. There are thirty-seven respect to the tariff which their party publicans, three populists and seven made in 1892.

popular mandate delivered when the present democratic congress and president were elected. They are deserv- tariff if he will be for yours. ing of great praise for wresting what there seemed to be a ray of hope into the Wilson bill.

zeal and industry, and finally produced a bill which was fairly acceptable to favored by federal laws. those who meant what they said when most of their own number.

lines, based on right principles, and timate abandonment of the entire favored industries by levying forced contributions upon others. They went as far as they believed it possible to robberv.

The house, led for the time being by such men as Tom Johnson and De Witt There has been no departure from Warner, went further than the committee and voted for free coal, iron and sugar and the immediate stoppage of the McKinley sugar bounty. A majority of the democratic sen-

ators stood ready to go even farther than the house, making larger reductions on manufactured goods and going and have abandoned it at the demand farther in the direction of ad valorem rates. But presently they found themselves confronted not only by the republican senators in solid array but by this body reenforced by enough about to be wiped from the statute senators calling themselves democrats books by democratic votes. The to defeat any bill not acceptable to them and the interests they repre-

The question with the loyal demowas still vastly better than the Mc- done." it as better than nothing.

the bad amendments, forced upon the bill by the senate renegades, and their ported them without wavering until they became convinced that the choice lay between the mutilated bill and none at all.

The majority of the democrats are entitled to high praise for making a courageous and determined fight and saving the bill from wreck. It is not their fault that the measure is not far better than it is.—Chicago Herald.

COMPENSATION IN SURRENDER Much Has Been Gained by the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

The democrats of the house for reasons admirably stated by Chairman Wilson and Speaker Crisp, accepted the senate tariff bill, with all its imperfections and its shame, rather than o get none.

Like the "held up" passengers in helpless stage coach, they yielded to the political highwaymen of the senate without pretending to make a virtue of the necessity.

As a vindication of democratic principles against the betrayal of the four trust agents and speculating senators who forced the surrender, the house with surprising promptness and unanimity passed a bill making all taxing coal, iron and barbed wire. This action was at once a challenge to the senate and a promise to the country. It mitigates the surrender. It proves again that the popular branch

There is this further compensation for the humiliating result: It will re- time the fixed policy of the country lieve the country, for some years at will be toward the gradual reduction least, of the fear of another general tariff upheaval.

Had congress adjourned without passing any bill tariff agitation would have dominated to elections and have been revived at the December session even if President Cleveland had not it in fact made them the governing felt constrained to call an extra ses- partner in the firm. The way to cure sion. If President Cleveland shall permit this bill to become a law no party | people, is not to reduce the interest of would dare to propose tearing it to the protected manufacturers, but to pieces again immediately.

Nor can McKinleyism be restored the republicans should venture upon the issue and control the next two gresses. Mr. Cleveland's term will not expire until March, 1897. His veto cannot be overridden by the next congress, and the congress to be elected n 1896 will not meet for more than a year afterwards.

Even those who are most disappointed in the bill will soon come to consider three years of peace preferable to further suspense, anxiety and business depression .- N. Y. World.

-If anybody thinks tariff reform sentiment is less strong throughout the country than it has been let him follow the proceedings of the democratic conventions and meetings that are being held in various sections of the country nowadays. No step backed in Washington those who are block-

Journal

WRESTED FROM PROTECTION. Important Reductions in the McKinley

High-Tariff Duties. Whatever has been gained has been lemocrats who are champions of pro-They have made an honest, earnest hibitive tariffs on articles produced by and persistent attempt to obey the their friends and therefore for all prohibitive tariffs-protection consisting in being for the other fellow's

From this protective body the tariff they have wrested from a protectionist reform democrats have wrested a resenate, and for holding out so long as duction of sugar duties, free wool, lumber and salt and a great curtailagainst the protectionist amendments ment of tariffs on the textiles which which that body thrust so plentifully the masses must buy for clothing. An income tax is secured, which relieves The democrats of the ways and taxation on the household and places means committee labored with great a share of federal expenses upon the wealth whose concentration has been

Not all that the house contended for they voted for a tariff for revenue and the country desired has been obonly. They did not produce a perfect tained. The sugar trust has not been bill by any means. They did not pro- severed from government partnership. duce a bill which was satisfactory to Iron and coal are still taxed, and the commodities into whose cost they But they did produce one on right enter are still to bring higher prices than the people should pay. But, as making a long step toward the final the chairman of the ways committee, goal of commercial liberty and the ul- himself as brave a champion as a cause ever had, says to his friends, when men policy of supporting and enriching have done their best according to their capacity and judgement, they must fall back on the consciousness of duty done. For the democrats of the house go, in view of the known character of the voters of the party have nothing the senate, toward the total abolition but approval. What obligations came of the republican system of legalized to them under the laws and the instructions of their constituents they have discharged with promptitude. principle. In their proposition to reform the revenue they were moderate and business interests were never left in doubt. The contest for a better bill Grundy. than the measure offered by the senate they have fought as long as there was the slightest chance to succeed demonstrated impossibility.

That atrocity, the McKinley bill, is pledge of 1893 to the people is redeemed as far as the people have conferred the power. The tariff reformers could not control a senate to sible to do. They contested the ground shown what honest reformers can do it is too much. inch by inch, and yielded to the rene- by passing bills for free sugar, free gade senators no more than they were iron, free coal and free barbed wire. forced to yield. The result was a badly Having placed the blame for the inmutilated bill, but it was that or no completness of the reform where it bebill. They had saved much that was longs, the house democrats can ad-

Kinley monstrosity, and they accepted Now that tariff legislation is at an end for this congress, business men The house has at last done the same, owe to the country an increased actiferrees, headed by Chairman Wilson, where the example of faith and enstruggled long and manfully against ergy. Doubts about the laws are at rest. There is nothing else for business men to doubt except their own democratic associates in the house sup-strength of will. Matters will not come right of themselves. Men must make them right. It is just about a year since the acute financial trouble began. It is just about time for the sharp revival to begin .- St. Louis Republic.

POINTS AND OPINIONS.

--- The McKinley monstrosity has been beheaded.—Toledo Bee.

-Benjamin Harrison is going to take the stump in Indiana. Thomas B. Reed and William McKinley are notified that they will not have the field to themselves in 1896. Boston Globe. --- The best thing about the revised sugar schedule is that it is a still greater improvement over McKinley's. The farther we get from McKinleyism

the better, every time.-Boston Herald. -Republican organs are trying to scare the men who have had no wages under the McKinley law with the threat that they will have "lower

wages" under the democratic tariff .-Chicago Herald. --- McKinlevismat least is dead, and its vile offspring is already doomed. Only let the people, whose cause has been so ably and so nobly led by the sugars free, and also separate bills un- men who stood true to the Wilson bill. now take up the battle, and "protec-

tionism" will meet its Gettysburg in November.-N. Y. Herald. -The tariff, as finally passed while in many respects it falls short of of congress remembers the pledges of the expectations of the country, is an the party and respects the demands of enormous step forward in the direction of reduced taxation, a step that will never be retraced. From this

of import duties. -- Philadelphia Times. -The lesson principally to be learned from this tariff contest and its impotent conclusion is that when the republican party made the protected interests a partner in the government the situation, so intolerable to the dissolve the partnership altogether. The way to reform the tariff is to during the next three years, even if abolish it. There can be no half way measures with vice, and protection is nothing but economic vice-the prostitution of government to the ends of private profit.-Chicago Times.

Maniac McKinleyites. McKinlevism has its papers and ora-

tors and army of dupes who applaud it as the acme of human intelligence and sagacity. Preachers proclaim it from the pulpit, and solemnly warn their devotees of the danger to the social fabric if McKinleyism be dethroned by the iconoclasts; wise editors, strenuous only for the public weal, hurl their anathemas at those who dispute the holiness of McKinleyism. Extravagance and crazed speculation blow financial bubbles which reach the bursting point coincidently with the political triumph of the opward is the unanimous cry. If this ponents of McKinleyism, and they cry strong, popular sentiment is not heed- in print: "Behold, that is come to pass which we foretold. "Credit shrinks ing the way might as well prepare for and credit-carried shops shut down, permanent retirement from public and they cry again: "Behold the circumstances under which I might life. That is their usual destiny .- Bos- work of the destroyers of our industries." McKinleyism reduces income and increases outgo, and the sure quired in his telegram to Cleveland as to any particular point in Mr. Drebber's former career. He answered, you remember, in the negative with the democratic party, but with partisans applaud and clap their the freebooters in the irresponsible hands and shout: "We, too, told you senate, who will doubtless be dealt so. You have your change; how do with in due time. -N. Y. Morning you like it? Vive Mckinleyism!"-St left from my last master.-Truth. Paul Globe.

ABOUT INTRODUCTIONS.

Slippery Ground Where Good Feeling and Eufficient sympathy for the man who did not save another from drowning because he had not been introduced has never been arouse 1. Quite possible he was a victim of the etiquette books, which have stuffed his head full of directions for every possible emergency, save that of addressing an entire stranger with a view to saving his life. To some of the people who earnestly study "How" and "Don't" this department of social amenities remains an uncharted ocean, and you need only pretend to a little, a very little knowledge, to be taken privately aside every now and then and anxiously asked: "What is the etiquette of introduc-

Much mental peace and prosperity

would follow the digestion of this one fact-that etiquette has very little to do with it. Imitators of our ill-mannered step-relatives across the sea have endeavored to make a hard-andfast rule in the matter, but in most quarters the simple old-fashioned idea still prevails that an introduction is simply a "making known" of two people who ought to know each other, for one of only two reasons, either because they are mutually congenial or because they are about to be thrown together into an extent which non-introduction would render embarrassing. This is in a nutshell the etiquette or ethics, whichever you please to call it, of the occasion. There is only one other guide necessary, and that to remember that since no amount of custom or social rule can make an intrinsically ill-bred action anything but ill-bred, an introduction or non-introduction which is likely to make anyone uncomfortable is to be avoided in the face of anything one may be told by men or angels, or more terrible still-Mrs.

Subject to this exception, it is wisest not to introduce people at casual meetings in public places, street cars, stores, or in the street. Many people do this of business when success against a and the result is invariably that one protective senate majority was a person remembers the introduction afterward and the other does not with innumerable contingent unpleasantnesses. It is bad enough for dancing acquaintances to have the bother of an (always) unmutual decision as to whether future recognitions is or is not desirable; and when it comes to meeting the same problem with people cratic senators then was not what which a majority of real reformers had whom one has seen for one minute on they wished to do but what it was pos- not been elected. The house has a street corner or in a railway station, Aside from these instances, however,

"when in doubt, introduce," is a very good rule. An ever-mooted question on which everyone has her opinion, is whether or not the hostess shall introvaluable. The bill, bad as it was, journ in the "consciousness of duty duce callers in her drawing room. Common sense and the good feeling would seem to indicate that it is best to do so. The fact that "it is done" need not, however, carry any consolation to the but not without making prolonged and vity and confidence. The elements of woman who does that rudest of rude heroic resistence. The house con- prosperity are all with us. Set every- things-brings a friend with her to a small gathering or outing and intro-

duces her to no one. At a large affair the thing is permissible, though a trifle snobbish; at a small one, where people are supposed to entirely mix, both the friend and the rest of the party have a perfect right to feel insulted, and not the sanction of a princess could redeem the act. A princess wouldn't do it, though, for observation shows that the "thoroughbreds" have usually far less fear of introducing acquaintances than those who are on the social anxious seat; a fact which calls for Capt. Cuttle's advice: "When found, make a note of."-Philadelphia Press.

MARRYING IN GERMANY.

Union Between Kinsfolk Prevails to a Great Extent. Matrimony in Germany is a singular institution. There are so many restrictions, such a complement of formalities to be submitted to that marriage is rather unpopular than otherwise. The prevailing idea is to keep money in the family, and to attain this end the people, so sensible and level-headed in many respects, are willing to go any lengths. A man may even have for his wife his cousin, his aunt, his stepmother and his sister-in-law combined-he doesn't care so long as he has a hold on the money. The number of marriages among first cousins is countless, and the results appalling. How many idiots there are in the fatherland I should not like to say. So that he may keep the money in his family it is quite a common occurrence for an uncle to marry his niece; and a man will sometimes wed

his brother's widow. In Bavaria it is

legal for a boy to marry at fourteen

and a girl at twelve. A soldier may not become a benedict until he has reached the age of thirty -a most unpopular condition, and one which causes very disagreeable consequences. I heard of a case of a man who married his first cousin. He had four children, one of whom became a leper and two of them idiots. Three committed suicide, the fourth married her fifth cousin and had an idiot child. In another family the result of an intermarriage between cousins was two imbecile out of three children; all three died young. In one district numbers of people with dreadfully swollen necks may be met. In the valleys of the Alps some of the most deformed idiots on earth are to be found. They are Cretins, and live by begging, the hideousness of their looks bringing them in a good deal of money from the charitably disposed. And yet these poor creatures intermarry and spread the scourge. The marriage knot does not require any great effort in breaking it in Germany. Chronic mutual dislike and incompatibility of temper are sufficient reasons for divorce.-Pittsburgh

Dispatch. Mountain of the Sacred Footprint. Adam's Peak, or Mount Samanala, a rugged mountain in the island of Cevon, is known throughout the orient as the "Mountain of the Sacred Footprint." In a flat, rocky basin at the foot of this mountain, in stone as hard as blue granite, there is the perfect imprint of a gigantic human foot, five and a half feet long by two and a half feet wide. The Ceylonese Brahmans have legend to the effect that the imprint was made by Adam, or first parent, but the Buddhists declare that it could have been made by no one but Bud -St. Louis Republic.

Insulting.

Master-John, I notice that my cigars are rapidly disappearing. Is it possible that in the short time you have been in John (with dignity)-Sir, you insult

me. Besides, I have three boxes still

PITH AND POINT.

-"How do you like your new flat?" Mr. Howler-"It's simply perfect. It's so small we can't invite anyone to visit

us."-Inter-Ocean. -Herdso-"How does it happen that Dr. Emdee is so popular with his lady patients?" Saidso—"He tells them all that they are "to young too die."-

-She (haughtily)-"I beg your pardon, sir; you have the advantage of me." He (jauntily)-"I should say I had. I am the fellow you jilted ten years ago."-Boston Transcript.

-Accepted.-The ancient knight leaned lightly upon his lance. "Mary -" The modern maid was on his neck in an instant. 'Oh, Roderick," she cried, "this is so sudden!"-Truth.

-Better Still.-Briggs-"I tell you there's no place women show to better advantage than in New York." Griggs -"Umph! You should see the same women in bathing at Narragansett."-N. Y. Sun. -Papa's Sarcasm.-Father-"I was met at the train on my return by a

band." Friend-"Ah? A brass band?" Father-"No; a hat band. My son wears one of these dude straw hats."-Detroit Free Press. -Banks (from his berth, feebly)-"I say, steward, do you think it's all up

with me?" Steward (cheerfully)-"Hevery think, for the present, sir; but your happetite will be a-comin' by an' by."-N. Y. Herald. -Counsel for Defendant-"True, your honor, my client did call the plaintiff a donkey, but at the present high mar-

ket rate of those valuable animals is this not rather a compliment than otherwise?"-Fliegende Blaetter. -"England is a very wet country," said the tourist who had just returned. "True enough," replied the man who had never been out of his native coun-

try. "I understand the present reign began in 1837."-Pittsburgh Chronicle. -From the Orient.-The Sultan-"I am to be married next Monday, and again on Friday next. Won't you grace, by your presence, at least one of my weddings?" The Shah-"How provoking! Have weddings of my own for both

dates."-Life. -A little boy was coming home with his mother from church when he heard her saying that the sermon was not worth much. The little boy immediately turned round and said: "Oh, mother, what could you expect for a

halfpenny?"-Tit-Bits. -Man of the House (in a loud and angry voice)-"Confound it! Shut that door, you, out there! Shut that door, right away." Servant (appearing, with dignity)-"Do yez know who yez is hollerin' at?" Man of the House (collapsed) "Oh! excuse me, Bridget! I thought it was my wife."-Puck.

-Maude-"Mr. Buskin, the actor. must think a good deal of Miss Undastudi, of his company. When they met to-day he kissed her just as if she had been his wife." Kate-"Oh, much more warmly than that. I should say he kissed her just as if she v wife."—Boston Transcript.

-Frau Schlemiller (standing with her second husband at the grave of her first)-"Yes, here he lies, the brave warrior. You would certainly not be my husband to-day if my dear John had not died the death of a hero on the battlefield!" Herr Schlemiller (pensively)-"Yes, war is the curse of humanity."-Zeitspiegel.

-A Pointed Question.-Judge-"The accused declares that he partook of various heavy wines at your house on the evening in question; is that correct?" Witness (a landlord)-"Hum, I certainly remember his ordering several bottles of Burgundy." Judge-'Really? And pray, what did you give him?"-L Broutteux.

IT WAS TOO LATE.

The Man Had Already Put Himself Out of the Reach of Society. The man with an important air took the seat next to the amiable-looking man and smiled.

"Vacation trip, I suppose," ventured the important man. The other nodded. "Ever hear of the engagement insurance company?" asked the man of importance. "You know in summer how very impressioneble men are. Well, I represent a scheme that is simply great. A man may become engaged to beautiful girl during his vacation and upon his return to town totally forget the fact, owing to pressure of business, hard work, and so on. But the girl may remember, and then there is likely to be trouble. Now you take out a policy, in our company and we insure you against further worry. Fur-

thermore-"But," interposed the amiable man,

'I am not—' "That may be," continued the other. You do not seem to be that kind, but there's no telling what may happen. Now, for a doliar a month you become member of our company, and if you should be engaged and afterward suffer with a lack of memory and a breach of promise case looms up, why then we take the matter out of your hands and settle it. See? Only one paltry dollar a month insures perfect iberty to you. Do you not think it would be well to take out a policy?"

The amiable man shook his head "No," he answered, "it's too late. I have been married several years."-

Chicago Times. His Deep Regret. "Yes." said Muchwed, musingly, when I married my wife, I was so wildly, hungrily, in love with her, that I often felt like eating her up."

"And now?" "Oh, now! Well, to tell the truth, I rather regret not having done it."-

Bound by a Double Tie. Aunt Maria-I think you and Mr. Mann ought to get along nicely together. You know you both like the same people. Matilda-Yes; and what is better we

hate the same people. Just think what nice long talks we shall have together -Boston Transcript. A Good Memory. Little Ethel-I wonder why Adam

and Eve had such a awful time just because they ate one little apple? Johnny (reflectively)-Maybe it was green.-Good News. -The canvass of Orleans county,

New York, in behalf of woman suffrage shows 1.810 women on the tax rolls who pay taxes on an assessed valuation of \$2,529,431. There were 6,856 votes cast in this county in the last election, and and the petition in favor of woman suffrage contains the names of 5,848 persons over 21 years of age.